

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUS-
INESS, transacted.
81st Cincinnati, February 19—

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the town
of Lexington, on the 7th Nov. 1816.
Resolved, That the market days for the
New Market-house, be changed from Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays to Tuesdays and Fri-
days; and that the public be notified thereof
in the public papers.—The change to take place
from and after the passage of this resolution.
Attest,
R S TODD, C. E. T. L.

LOOK HERE!

GEORGE COONS having taken the LEXING-
TON BREWERY, formerly in the possession
of Mr. Coleman, informs the farmers that he is now
ready to purchase BARLEY, HOPS & WOOD.
Those who have Barley would do well to call im-
mediately. December 16. 51-1f

CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my stock and farm have been much
injured by persons passing through on foot and
horse, this is intended to inform such strollers that I
shall positively make an example of all such trans-
gressors hereafter. For S. TEARNEY,
December 12. 51-1f

Candles & Soap.

HAVING undertaken an agency for the Lexing-
ton **WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLERY**,
Joshua Humphreys offers for sale by the quantity or
single box at his commission house, Main street,
MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES & SOAP, of a
superior excellence and beauty, on terms which he
believes will be entirely satisfactory to purchasers.
He solicits that those who want supplies of these
articles will try them, he believes they will after-
wards find it their interest to purchase from no other.
52-1f

FOR SALE.

A **CHEAP** bargain for cash or good note. Take
a strong, sound, and well made **WAG-
GON**, at my farm, near Lexington, on Henry's
mill road. **JACOB LAUBMAN**,
N. B. Cash or merchandise will be given for
Tobacco. Dec. 22. 51-1f

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of **SHOES**
of every kind, suitable for the season—**WINE**
LIQUORS, and **GROCERIES** of every kind.
I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore
shortly. All those indebted to me, either by
note or book account, are requested to come and
settle for no further indulgence can be expected.
WILLIAM ROSS.
Nov. 2. 45-1f

Soap and Candle Factory.
THE subscriber will give the highest price in
cash the ensuing fall and winter for
**Tallow, Hog's Lard and Kitchen
Grease.**
At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market
street, opposite the south east end of the Transyl-
vania University, where merchants and others may
be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles,
of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
THOMAS FIBBATS.
August 5th, 1816. 52

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a
large supply of
Excellent Brown Sugar,
which he will sell low, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at
his commission house, on main street.
He will give sixty-two and a half cents per
bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.
Nov. 5. 45-1f

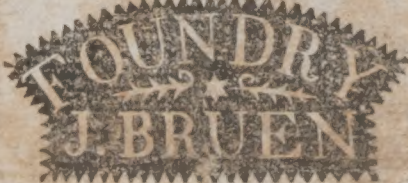
Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson
of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the
LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meet-
ing House, in Lexington, known on the plan
of the said town by the number 20. It is an
inlet about 66 feet on Main street, and extends
to Short street, having the same front on each
street.
This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms;
and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on
in Lexington, should make early application
for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots
in the place more desirable.
CHAS. HUMPHREYS.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 50-1f

CARDING & FULLING
[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one
mile from Lexington.]
Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c.
in the best manner, at all times, having water the
year round.
For Sale,
A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very
suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.
THOMAS WOYLE.
August 15, 1816. 54-1f

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now
occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the
new Presbyterian Church, and third above the
Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L.
Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth
miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-1f



HAVING commenced a **FOUNDRY**, in the
town of Lexington, opposite Lewis San-
ders Main street, wishes to inform his friends
and the public in general, that he now carries it
on in all its branches, that all kinds of **BRASS**
AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the
shortest notice, and in the best manner also
BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received and
promptly attended to.
I will give the highest price in CASH for
old Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.
Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52-1f

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below
Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner
of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the
whole containing 200 feet front on Water
street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street;
this ground will be so divided as to make
Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more
agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger
lots.
One third of the purchase money will be re-
quired in hand—on the balance, a liberal
credit will be given of one, two and three
years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation
on one of the most improving streets in
Lexington.—Apply to
**WILLIAM MACLEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.**
June 20, 1816. 26-1f

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his
DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday
the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house,
corner of Jordan's Row and Main street, where he
proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its
various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable
figures.
Persons desirous of being instructed are request-
ed to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mil-
l street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.
An Evening School will be opened for a limited
number of young gentlemen on an immediate ap-
plication—his time would not permit him otherwise
to attend.
Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be estab-
lished as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.
October 7. 41

PAPER HANGINGS,

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the La-
dies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its
vicinity, that they have just received an elegant
assortment of
**French and American Paper
Hangings,**
Which they offer for sale at very moderate
prices. Among them there are a few sets of the
Monuments of Paris,
Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with
an elegant representation of Mount Vesu-
vius.
Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean,
and a representation of his death by the
Owyhee nation.
A view of the Chase,
Paul and Virginia, and some views in India.
They also have received a few handsome
figures for Chimney boards.
They have also received an extensive assort-
ment of
GROCERIES,
Consisting of
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar.
Raisins, Almonds and Brunes.
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper,
Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground
Ginger.
Indigo, Allum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas,
Glue and Rosin.
Lancaster, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff.
Spanish and Common Segars.
McQueys best Chewing Tobacco.
Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Hol-
land Gin and Whisky.—Best Quality.
Cod Fish, Shad, Salmon, Mackerel, Scotch and
Pickled Herrings.
Wash Balls, Shaving Soap, New-England
Cheese and Sweet Oil.
The Subscribers continue to put up Paper
Hangings, and execute
PAINTING & GLAZING.
Orders from the adjoining towns for any
thing in their line, shall be promptly attended to.
The highest price in CASH, will be given
for clean FLAXSEED.
DOWNING & GRANT.
Lexington, Dec. 2. 49

THE WESTERN

Piano-Forte Manufactory,
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter
Printing Office.
T. L. EFENDEN.

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (ma-
ny years in London and five years in Phila-
delphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gen-
tlemen of the Western Country, that he has re-
moved to Lexington, where he manufactures Pi-
ano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and
price combined, cannot be equalled from any
source; on the truth of which assertion, and on
that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patron-
age from a discerning public, for which he is
solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his
Pianos (on the result of long experience) are
preferable to others of American make, and no
dearer—and equal to the best imported—made
of better materials—stand the climate better—
and 20 per cent cheaper—than he will meet that
encouragement that skill, industry, and indu-
stry may reasonably hope for from a liberal pub-
lic; which will at all times be gratefully re-
ceived by their most obedient servant,
Dec. 27, 1816. 52-1f

CONGRESS.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed on the 4th ult. to
investigate the expediency of repealing or
modifying the law passed at the last session
relative to the compensation of members of
Congress.

The committee, to whom was referred the
consideration of the expediency of repealing
or modifying the law passed at the last ses-
sion, relative to the compensation of mem-
bers of Congress, ask leave to
REPORT—

The power, vested in congress by the con-
stitution, of providing for the pay of its own
members, is, doubtless, a delicate trust; and
it might have been apprehended, as well from
the nature of the subject, as from former ex-
perience, that the most judicious exercise of
that trust would not be exempt from some de-
gree of public animadversion. The commit-
tee, however, cannot perceive, either in the
increase of compensation provided by the late
act, or in the mode of making that compensa-
tion, cause of excitement or alarm, adequate
to the effects which are understood to have
been produced. The addition which this law
has made to the public expenditure is not
considerable; and if it had been created by
other measures of government, would not,
probably, of itself, have been thought worthy
of great attention. And the change in the
mode of compensation, even if it be not attend-
ed with real and manifest advantages, does
not still appear to be wrong, so clearly, and
in such a dangerous measure, as to furnish
grounds for any high degree of public inqui-
etude. The committee, therefore, cannot but
be of opinion that the law in question has not
been considered, without some mixture of
misapprehension of its principles and objects,
and that a more accurate knowledge of its
provisions, and more mature reflection on its
design and tendency, if they should not end
in a conviction of its usefulness, would yet re-
sult in a different and far more moderate es-
timate of its probable evils. It would not be-
come the committee to claim any infallibility
for the body of which they are members, nor
to take it for granted, that every law which it
may pass, must necessarily, be a wise and
wholesome act of legislation. Human errors
and imperfections find their way into all bod-
ies. And there is, doubtless, existing in the
judgment of the community, a power under
whose revision this and other acts of govern-
ment must and ought to pass. If, however,
on a review of this subject, the House should
still be of opinion, that the law in question,
or some equivalent provision, has become es-
sentially necessary for the useful exercise of
the powers of government, and for the safety,
security, and honor of the people themselves,
its members may still hope, that in not has-
tily departing from it, they will be justified
by the enlightened sense and generous senti-
ments of the nation. The abandonment of a
measure, which, according to their most con-
scientious conviction, is intimately connected
with obtaining favour with the American people.
If, in passing the law in question, the House
of Representatives discharged any portion of
its duty, it acted upon general and public
principles, with an entire disregard to the
convenience of its own members any further
than their convenience was supposed to be con-
nected with the public service. It treated
the question, not as one between them and
the public, but as exclusively of public and na-
tional concern. It regarded it as a subject
of general policy, by which the nation, and
the nation only, was to be affected; as much
so as any other act of legislation whatever.
Any imputation, so gross as to impeach its
conduct in this essential particular, a feeling
of self respect must compel the House to pass
over in silence, and its members must rely
on their known character, as members of the go-
vernment, and as citizens of the community to
disprove it. The House would not presume
to judge whether its services, in the various
and important matters upon which it has ac-
ted, have deserved any consideration or respect
from the public; but for those services, such
as they are, it has not sought, nor would ac-
cept, any reward which could be measured out
to it in a mere pecuniary compensation. And
while the members of the House would cer-
tainly not think of claiming any merit for pass-
ing the law in question, any more than for the
discharge of what they thought their duty in
any other case, the committee do not see that
they have any cause for taking humiliation
upon themselves on account of having passed
an act which they believed would be essen-
tially useful to the country, but which they must
have foreseen would be exposed itself, and
might expose its authors to misapprehension
and misrepresentation of all sorts. Holding
offices in the immediate gift of the people,
of short duration, and at a time when the peo-
ple were soon to exercise, in most districts, their
accustomed privilege of a new election, if
these offices had been objects of their regard,
and if they had permitted personal considera-
tions to influence their conduct, it is obvious
that all such considerations pointed to a course
different from that which they pursued. They
must have known, that no measure could be
more easily misconstrued and perverted to the
purposes of obloquy and reproach. The com-
mittee cannot yet believe that a faithful dis-
charge of duty, in the face of these probable
consequences, is to be reckoned among dan-
gerous political errors.

At the commencement of this government,
it was of course among its first measures to fix,
by law, agreeably to the requisition of the
constitution, the pay of members of congress.
In the old congress under the confederation,
the members were paid, not out of the national
treasury, but, by the states which they repre-
sented. The rates of compensation were differ-
ent in different states; some states paid to its
delegates eight dollars a day; others six; others
less; and one state at least paid them by an
annual provision of six hundred pounds ster-
ling. It was natural to recur to these precedents,
when the subject was taken up by the first
congress, under this constitution. Taking
as a just and obvious standard, by which to
regulate the amount of compensation, the aver-
age of the rates which had been paid by the
different states, to their delegates in the old
Congress, it was found that such average
amounted to somewhat more than six dollars a
day. The compensation was accordingly fixed
at \$6 a day, by the law of 1789.

As it was foreseen, that the depreciation of
money, or the increased expense of living,
might render this provision inadequate, the
law was limited in its duration, in order that
it might be considered and altered, if necessa-
ry, at a future period. The subject was again
brought before Congress, in 1796, by the expi-
ration of the former law. On this occasion as
the committee have learned and indeed as some
of them remember, there was much diversity
of opinion in the House of Representatives;
some members wished, then, to change the
mode from a daily sum to annual allowance;
others preferred to retain the existing mode,
but to increase the sum; and a committee of
the House reported in favor of increasing a dai-
ly pay to eight dollars, assigning for reason, a
proportionate increase in the price of all com-
modities, and the expense of living, since the
passage of the first act. Those who opposed
this augmentation, admitted it would be rea-
sonable, if the price of commodities and the
expense of living should keep up; but they
hoped that the rise would be temporary, and
that money would soon resume, in relation to
the expense of living, its former value. The
proposition to increase the pay was lost by one
or two votes only, and a law passed establish-
ing the former rate.

The state of things existing in the govern-
ment and in the country, from 1796 to the
close of the late war, furnish obvious reasons
to account for the circumstance, that during
that period, no attempt was made to raise the
pay of members of Congress. In the mean time
the seat of government had been transferred to
the City of Washington, and the expense of liv-
ing, instead of returning to its former rate, as
was expected by some, has gone on increasing
progressively, until money, in relation to the
means of life, does not retain more than half its
former value. In other words, if \$6 a day was
no more than a reasonable provision in the City
of Philadelphia and New-York, eight and twen-
ty years ago, \$12 would not be more than a
reasonable and equal provision in the City of
Washington, at the present time. Forty years
ago, as has been stated above, some of the
states paid their delegates in Congress, eight
dollars a day; and yet it never was supposed,
during the revolution or afterwards, that the
people of the United States had made unrea-
sonable or exorbitant provision for their pub-
lic agents. But unless the early history of the
country, was marked by great extravagance in
this particular, the rate of \$6 a day, fixed by
the law of the first Congress, was no more than
a moderate & necessary allowance at that time
because it was no more than the average of
what all the states had found it necessary to
pay to their respective delegates during the
revolution.

The only question then, is, whether there has
been in truth such a change in the country, in
the value of money and the expense of living,
as to render that provision which was no more
than sufficient in 1789, insufficient in 1815. It
is a truth, plain to all whose experience or in-
formation enables them to judge, that so great
has been the change in the foregoing particu-
lars, which eight and twenty years have pro-
duced, it is incorrect to estimate the expendi-
ture at twice its former amount. This change
has not been confined to the condition of mem-
bers of Congress. It has extended all over the
country, and as well the national government
as every state government has been obliged to
provide for it in a proportionate increase in the
salaries of their public officers.

The statute book of this government exhib-
its a constant and progressive increase of com-
pensation in all the departments of govern-
ment, with the exception of the legislature and
the supreme judiciary. On the recommenda-
tion of the executive, or its branches, the leg-
islature has repeatedly augmented the provi-
sions for that department, patiently raising the
pay of clerks and of writers far above that of
its own members, without agitating either it-
self or the country with any question about its
own compensation. From the heads of the de-
partments to the lowest clerkships in the pub-
lic offices, a general augmentation has obtain-
ed throughout. A long enumeration of instan-
ces is not necessary. One may suffice. When
members of Congress were first paid six dol-
lars a day, the salary of the attorney general
was 1500 dollars a year. This salary has since
been increased to \$3,000 and the executive
has, at the present session, found it necessary
to recommend a still further increase as essen-
tial to the public service. If the duties of that
office have increased, so have the duties of
members of Congress in at least an equal pro-
portion; and which of the two stations re-
quires the greatest sacrifice of private pursuits
may be easily discerned.

At the time of passing the late act, it was
found upon enquiry that, from the organiza-
tion of the government to the commencement
of the thirteenth congress, (1813,) congress
had on an average of all the years, been in
session one hundred and fifty-nine days in a
year. For eight years, ending with the thir-
teenth congress, (1813,) it had been in ses-
sion, on an average, one hundred and sixty-five
days in each year. An easy computation will
show that, supposing congress to sit hereafter
as many days within the year as it has usually
done heretofore, the present amount of com-
pensation, including travel and attendance,
will exceed the amount received for travel and
attendance under the former law, thirty-eight
per centum. After the lapse of eight and
twenty years, then, congress has, for the first
time, increased the pay of its members. It
has increased it about one-third, and no more;
although, within the same period, it has been
called upon to raise, and has raised, the com-
pensation of all other officers of government
in a far greater proportion.

This enhancement of other compensations
is not adverted to for the purpose of showing
that congress has been as favorable to others
as to itself, or that it has made itself the latest
object of its own bounty. In neither case has
it supposed itself to be bestowing bounty, or
conferring favor. It has sought only to make
such provisions as the public interest demand-
ed. But the circumstance is referred to as
furnishing evidence of the necessity of the
late law, by showing that a similar necessity
had been found to exist in other cases; and
that by that law, congress had done nothing for
its own members which executive recom-
mendation, and its own opinion of propriety, with
the general concurrence of public sentiment,
had not compelled it to do at an earlier peri-
od, and in ample measure, for other officers of
government.

The state legislatures, from the same ne-

cessity of complying with change of circum-
stances, have made corresponding changes in
the salaries of the officers of their govern-
ment; and it may not be inapplicable to re-
cent occurrences to remark, that the members
of these legislatures have, in almost every
state increased, in many doubled, in some tre-
bled, their own pay, during the period in
which the compensation to members of con-
gress has remained at its original rate. As
far, also, as the committee can learn, this in-
crease of pay to members of state legislatures
has in every instance, taken place in the same
session in which it was voted.

Objections have been made to the manner of
compensation introduced by the law of the
last session. It has been said to have created
salaries. If, by this, it is intended that the
law allows to every member a defined and cer-
tain sum, without any deduction for absence or
omission of duty, it is not a correct represen-
tation. Such deduction are provided for by
the law, as completely as under the former
mode. It has already been observed, that a
difference of opinion has long existed on this
point; and it still exists. When the law of
1796 was passed, there were those who thought
it advisable to change the mode then in prac-
tice, and to adopt the example of an annual
allowance; which had been formerly set by a
very respectable state. There have been, and
still are, those who are not without fear, that
an augmentation of the daily pay, if it should
not in fact tend, in some cases, to the pro-
traction of the session, might produce an evil
of equal magnitude, by subjecting the legisla-
ture to such an imputation.

Nor is it at all true, that the inconvenience
of attending a session of congress is always in
proportion to its length. The season of the
year in which the session is holden, may be as
material as its duration. The length of the
journey to the seat of government is the same
in both cases; and both cases require an en-
tire breaking off of all private engagements,
and an exclusive devotion to public business.
It may be added, also, that while compensa-
tion was computed by the day, as the sessions
would naturally be longest in times of war,
the greatest expense would fall on the treas-
ury, when it could bear it with the least con-
venience. Thinking, however, that the mea-
sure of augmenting the compensation was it-
self a necessary one, and that the form, if not
the best, was a fair subject of experiment, the
House did not forbear to adopt it, from differ-
ence of opinion in regard to the manner. It
passed the law in its present form, in the hope
that good would result from the change of
mode, and with the knowledge that if such
should not be the consequence, the former
mode could be easily, and at any time, again
adopted.

There now remains other topics connected
with this subject, which the committee would
submit to the consideration of the House.

Of all the powers with which the people
have invested the government, that of legisla-
tion is undoubtedly the chief. In addition to
its own important ordinary duties, the legisla-
ture is the only power which can create
other powers. Departments with all their dis-
tinct and offices, with all their emoluments, es-
sential to the administration of the govern-
ment, emanate from the Legislature alone. Over the
most numerous branch of the Legislature,
therefore the people have retained the power
of frequent elections; and with this branch
alone they have trusted the original exercise
of the right of taxation.

The members of the House of Representa-
tives are the special delegates and agents of
the people in this high trust. They, and they
alone, proceed immediately from the suffrage
of the people. They, and they alone, can
touch the main-spring of the public prosper-
ity. They are elected to be the guardians of
the public rights and liberties. Can the people,
then, have any greater or clearer interest, than
that the seats of these, their representatives,
should be honorable and independent stations,
in order that they may have the power of fill-
ing them with able and independent men? Is
it according to the principles of our govern-
ment, that the legislative office should sink,
in character and importance, below any office,
even the highest in the gift of the executive?
Or can any thing be more unpropitious to the
success of a free representative government,
than that the representatives of the people
should estimate any thing higher than their
own seats, or should find inducements to look
to any other favor than the favor of their con-
stituents?

It would be a most unnatural state of things
in a republic, if the people should place
greater reliance any where else than in their
own immediate representatives; or if, on the
other hand, representatives should revolve
round any other centre than the interests of
their constituents. Through their representa-
tives, the direct influence and control of the
people can alone be felt. In them the rays of
their power are collected; and there can
be no better criterion by which to judge of
the real influence of the people in the govern-
ment, than by the degree of respectability and
importance attached to the representative char-
acter. Evil, indeed, to the republic will that
time be, should it ever arrive, when repre-
sentatives in congress, instead of being ag-
ents of the people to exercise an influence in
government, shall become instruments of gov-
ernment to influence the people.

It is probably the necessary tendency of gov-
ernment that patronage and influence should
accumulate wherever the executive power is de-
posited; and this accumulation may be expect-
ed to increase with the progress of the govern-
ment, and the increasing wealth of the nation.
To guard, as far as possible, against the effect
of this on the legislature, the constitution has
prohibited members of Congress from holding,
while members, any office under executive ap-
pointment; but it has not restrained them from
resigning their seats to accept such appoint-
ments, nor from accepting them after their term
of service has expired; nor has it prohibited
the grant of such offices to their relations, con-
nections or dependants. There are hundreds
of offices in the gift of the executive, which, as
far as pecuniary emolument is concerned, are
preferable to seats in Congress; indeed there
are none, except of the very lowest class, which
in that respect are not preferable.

Is it for the interest of the people, that their
representatives should be placed in this condi-
tion? Is it expedient that better service should
be commanded for any other Department than
for the hall of legislation? Or, admitting that
offices of high trust and responsibility in the
state, such as will be commonly regarded less
from motives of pecuniary emolument, than

from the love of honourable distinction and devotion to the public service, should possess more attractions than the legislative office, it is still to be expected that subordinate places in government, such as have no recommendation to them, should have the same influence?

And yet, not only is it well known that persons, at every election, decline being candidates for the legislature, but the government has not been without instances, in which members of either House have relinquished their seats in the Congress of the U. States to accept offices of a very low grade. Can the public interest require the establishment of a habit of filling such places by candidates taken from the legislative body? Or what is the value, to the people, of the right of representation, if they have nothing to give which their representatives will not relinquish for even the smaller appointments of the executive power? It cannot but tend more, one would think, to the permanent safety of the republic, that no such hopes or motives should exist; that there should be no inducements of this nature, either to an unfaithful and compliant discharge of official duty, or to a more indirect but not less pernicious exercise of the influence of a public character and a public station.

The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with any thing which has heretofore existed, either in any state government or the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live at more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation, with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must abandon not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolis of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not, ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity.

One further observation is obvious. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall exclusively into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils. Influenced by these considerations, Congress was, at the last session, of opinion that the compensation to members had become inadequate. The committee are still of the same opinion. In many cases it was not equal to the expense incurred by individuals in their attendance on the legislature; and in all cases, it must be presumed that the labour and intelligence bestowed on the discharge of his official duties, by an able and faithful member of Congress, could not but yield a much more profitable result if employed in private pursuits.

If the view which the committee have taken of this subject, be not altogether an erroneous one; if great changes, in relation to the value of money, and the price of living, have taken place in the country; if it has been found necessary to provide for the increase of the compensation of other officers, through the general and state governments; and more than all, if it be desirable to maintain the constitutional importance of the legislative office; to open to the people a wide field for the selection of representatives to put at their command the best talents in their respective districts; and to enable them to retain the services of those whose knowledge and experience have best fitted them to promote their interests and maintain their rights; then, the object of the law in question was not only a useful, but a highly important and commendable object.

In regard to the mode of accomplishing that object, it has not been, and is not, easy to reconcile opinions. On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that under all the circumstances, it is advisable to provide, that the increase of pay should be made in the form of an addition to the former daily allowance. They, therefore, recommend, that in lieu of all other compensations, there be paid to members of Congress and delegates of territories, — dollars per day for their actual attendance, and — dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of government. And they report a bill for that purpose.

A BILL,

Allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to delegates of Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject, contrary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the remaining part of the present session of Congress, to be calculated from the time of passing this act, and at every future session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, each Senator shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all other compensation heretofore allowed by law, — dollars, for every day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, — dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress; and in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any session or meeting, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance; and the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the office of the Vice President of the United States, is or shall be vacant, shall during the period of his services, be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, — dollars, for every day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, — dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress; and in case any representative or delegate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to and from the session,

or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, — dollars, for every day he shall attend the House: *Provided always*, That no representative, or delegate, shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of — dollars a day, from the end of one session, to the time of his taking a seat in another. That the said compensation to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President, and that which shall be due to the members of the House of Representatives, and to the delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury. And that all acts, or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21.

The attention of many intelligent men in the United States, has been recently turned, with peculiar force, and a corresponding zeal and spirit of perseverance, to the proposition for establishing a COLONY OF FREE BLAOKS. On this subject a Meeting is requested, by advertisement, to take place in this city this evening. The meeting, we are informed, will probably be respectable, both as to numbers and character. The following proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, are singularly consonant with the institution of proceedings on the same subject in other quarters. NAT. INT. VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

On motion of Mr. Doddridge, the galleries and lobby were cleared, and the doors of this house were closed; whereupon, the following preamble and resolution being offered by Mr. Mercer, of Loudon, and amended, were agreed to by the house—ayes 137, noes 9.

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color, as had been, or might be, emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

"They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic, which this commonwealth both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate) to renew this effort; and do therefore Resolve—That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the U. States for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the states or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the U. States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory on this commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

On motion of Mr. Mercer of L. the injunction of secrecy was then taken off, and the doors opened. Ordered, that the clerk communicate the said preamble and resolution to the senate, and request their concurrence.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

At the last session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution requiring the departments of the departments to report jointly, at the next session, a plan to ensure the annual settlement of public accounts. On the 9th inst. the Secretaries submitted their plan to Congress, from which the following is extracted:

"In conformity with these preliminary observations, the undersigned respectfully propose, that it is expedient—

First, That another independent department of the government be organized, to be denominated the "Home Department."

That the Secretary of this department shall execute the orders of President in relation to

1. The territorial governments.
2. The national highways and canals.
3. The general post office.
4. The patent office.
5. The Indian department.

Second, That the primary and final settlement of all accounts to be made in the Treasury Department, and that the organization of that department be modified, so as to authorize the appointment of

1. Five additional Auditors.
2. One additional Comptroller.
3. One Solicitor.

4. That the Mint establishment be placed under the direction of the Treasury Department.

Third, That the office of Accountant of the War and Navy Department, and of the Superintendent General of Military supplies, be abolished.

Fourth, That the survey of the coast be confided to the Navy Department.

According to the modification here recommended, the

First Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of the public accounts accruing in the Treasury Department.

Second Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties and premiums the recruiting service, and the contingent expenses of the War Department.

Third Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts, relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the hospital department, and the ordnance department. Both of these auditors will keep the property account connected with those branches of service in the War Department confided to them respectively.

Fourth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the Navy Department.—And the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the State and Home Departments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth Auditor.

Second Comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, 3d and 4th Auditors.

The solicitor of the treasury will be charged with the recovery of debts due government according to the forms prescribed by law."

ANDREW PICKENS, [late a Colonel in the army of the United States] is elected Governor of the state of South Carolina; and Gen. JOHN CUMMERTON, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM SMITH is elected a Senator in Congress, from that state to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Taylor.

The Republicans of MASSACHUSETTS have nominated as candidates at the Spring Election, for the office of Governor, WILLIAM GRAY; for that of Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM KING.

We learn that it was Capt. Downes, of the navy, and not Capt. Gordon, who lately died in the Mediterranean—Lieut. Kuhn, of the marines has been killed in a duel with some foreign officer—Col.

The Hon. William Gray has accepted his appointment as a Director of the Boston Branch of the Bank of the U. States, and has been unanimously chosen President.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Dec. 16.

From Port-au-Prince—We learn from Capt. Henfield, of the brig Sarah, that the latest news at Port-au-Prince, from the Spanish Maine, represented the contest of the Patriots to be very successful. A vessel had arrived there for the purpose of taking over General Bolivar, who was to resume a command in the Patriot army. The French frigate, which brought a Minister to treat with Petion and Christophe, sailed for Jamaica on the 13th of November.

The Mercantile Advertiser says—We learn from Captain Henfield, of the brig Sarah, from Port-au-Prince, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Maine, represented the affairs of the Patriots in that quarter to continue successful. Barcelona and Cumana had surrendered to the Patriots and Caracas was reported to have been evacuated by the royalists.

Extract from a letter, received by a gentleman, in New-York, dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1816.

"There will be great rejoicing here in a few days on account of the independence of these United Provinces, which has been recently declared in great state; but the minds of these patriots are so unsettled, that it is uncertain how long it will be another revolution takes place—there is no danger, however, of its coming into the hands of old Spain again—This market is in a most horrid state, and glutted with every kind of produce, and merchandise, European, Indian, and from the United States. Even the most staple article will scarcely bring cost and charges, and no profit whatever will arise from the returns."

HERALD.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

"The late accounts from South America, which have appeared in the French papers, make considerable sensation here. They have given rise to a report of Joseph Bonaparte's brother being called to the throne of Mexico. The success of Humbert and his companions, who are represented as the leaders of a numerous army, produce a general wish in the French officers on half pay to emigrate to that country. The editors of all the French papers, have in consequence, received orders to make no further insertions relating to the events in South America."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, January 1st, 1817, which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

Persons enquiring for letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Adams Levin Allen Richard 2
Armstrong Andrew Allen Charles
Adams John Anderson William
Anderson Massidora Austin John
Adams William Allen John
Anderson Andrew 2 Allen Mr.
Adams James

Breckenridge R. Mrs. Beach Bailey
Breckenridge Wm. Beachamp John
Bell John F. Biron Saml 1
Brainerd John 5 Blanchard Samuel
Bates Alvin 2 Buckner Susan M.
Brady John 5 Bradus John
Briston John Briston James R.
Ball Valentine Brightwell Catharine
Beers Warner Bell Joseph M.
Baker Joshua Bishop rev H.
Bascom Samuel A. Bishop rev H.
Burdwell Derick Boardman James
Breckenridge Preston Ball William
Ball Austin Bryan William
Bradburn James Bayler Courtney N.
Babb John Bailes Elias
Bailes John Bradley James
Bacon Obadiah Biron Obadiah
Barney Joshua Butler John
Bigs Peter Butler Sarah
Boscom Henry B. 2 Brown Joseph
Baum Silly Bowd John
Bowler John T. Burrows James
Beckett Oliver Bowen William
Beatty Robert Bowen Brook
Brick James Baker I. L.
Brickmann L. Branham Vincent 2
Barnett Thomas Beal y Richard
Barnett Richard & co. Butler Thos. L.
Bland John Braham Philip
Breckett George Bro. Robert
Bibb Benj 2 Brooks Benj.
Byars William 3 Bunniger Mary
Brate John 2 Bledsoe Daniel
Bankhead James 5 Bradford Wm.
Blacklock Ann Bryson James C.

Cavaic Chas. 2 Clark Solomon
Clopper F. C. 5 Curry John
Cabbell E. B. Collins Mary
Cheever Wm M. Coutechfield Robert 2
Case Stephen 3 Callow Benj. I.
Cumberland Mr. Cullin Charles
Cotton William Campbell Alexander A.
Case Julius 2 Canithers David L.
Clark John 5 Clark John H.
Coleman James Coke Alexander
Craton Henry Coverdale Elias W.
Chandler Richard Curry Thos 3
Casey Robert Craton Henry 2
Clopper & Byrne Clark Michael
Case Stephen or Julius Cavins J. hn
Clark Enoch 2 Clarkson James
Caldwell Sam S. Cutler Otway
Chapline William Crawford John
Callan Robert Callan Robert
Campbell Isabella Corethors John
Canthers Phoebe 2 Canady Elizabeth
Chinn Sarah Chapman William
Christian William Chambers U. B.
Combs Haydon Chambers U. B.
Chamblin George Carmichael William
Crumwell Benj. 2 Chambers I.

Devenport Adrian Dill Francis
Deal Senarquis 3 Dodge David 3
Deakenson Elizabeth Davinport J. M. 2
Dow Lorenzo Davinport A.
Dart Isaac M. 2 Diczew John W.
Dols Elizabeth Dickey Elizabeth
Dursell John Dethier Lewis
Devenport James 2 Dunlap James 2

Davidson Andrew
Dollins Mr.
Deas Wm. Allen 3
Dunbar William

Eads John
Epperson Chesley
Epperson James
Billis Thomas
Ewing Robert 4
Elliott Emily
Estis Ambrose
Edwin Charles

Faver John
Frazar Martha
Ford Jacob
Finley Mary
Fox Patrick I.
Fletcher Henry 2
Featherston I.

Grimes Dulida
Griffin Peggy
Gronde Elijah
Goddard Francis E.
Gellis George
Gaines Frances S.
Garin Franklin
Genesey Mr. 2
Gittner Elizabeth
Gray George
Gibbs Robert M. 2
Gray William
Gordon William
Grady Mary
Goran Andrew R. 2
Gresham William
Gallaudet William

Hart Conrad
Hall & Worley
Harrison Jane 4
Higbee Obadiah
Hodgins John
Hawkins Samuel
Hamilton George 2
Hawthorn David
Hart Aaron 2
Herdson James
Hendrick Patrick
Hollenback Henry
Hodgeson Isaac
Hickey William
Harris Nathaniel
Hicks James
Humphrey Reuben
Hany William
Hamilton James
Hains Henry
Hill Jonathan 2
Hampton George
Hawkins Martin 5
H. oten Isaac
Hays Samuel
Hodges Daniel
Hartman Peter
Harris Mary Ann

Johnson John G.
Jones Francis
Jones Thomas
Jackson Desney
Jones Mr.
Johnson A.
Keene Pollard
Kennis Wigginton

Lacy William
Long Benjamin
Lundey Thomas
Lapsley John H.
Love William
Loutre John
Lewis Jane
Loney Robert
Lingenfelter John
Laudaman John

Mahon Jane
Moore Peter
Mather Barth. 2
McLean Eliza & M.
Moore Samuel T.
Masterson Mary
Martin Judith
Maur John
Muir George
Marshall Louis Dr.
Miller Anderson 2
Mayer Melchor
Marshall Charles
Mahan Alexander 2
Madison James
Miller Thomas D.
Mathews John
Maxwell Samuel
Miles Alexander
Metcalf Alfred
Martin James
Martin T.
Marshall William
Moore H. H.

McGinnis Thos.
McGoy Mr.
McPheters Elizabeth
McCormick J. B. 2
McCall John
McCall Joseph
McDowell John 3
McClelland William
McCracken John
McCullough Henry
McCullough Margaret
McKillopp Alex.
McWilliams Samuel
McKane James 2
McCall Thomas

Noble Elijah 4
Nickles Maj
Nickles John P.
Newman Michael
Nash Alexander
Overton Dabney
Overton Samuel R.
Owens & Coyle
Ogin Thos.
Oulton Thomas

Poignand D. R. 2
Poindexter John
Price Evans
Parker John
Patterson S. M.
Poinsett J. R.
Pullen Henry
Phillips George
Parker James
Price Williamson
Pawling Susanna
Praher James S.
Penn Edmund
Parker Robert
Parsons H. A. 3
Porter Doctor
Puthoff John 2
Poge James

Rogers Benj.
Robinson William 2
Rauch John V.
Ridgely Jane
Raney John
Raney Thomas
Rucker James P. 2
Rucker Ahined rev.
Runnels Jeremiah 3
Revell James
Rogers Judith
Robinson Simeon
Robinson James F.
Rigler John
Ruple Stephen
Richey Samuel

Smith Juliann
Shepherd A. F.
Sanders Aggy
Swan Jane
Shinglebower Henry
Scott William 3
Spencer Benjamin
Scroggiam Mary
Sheter J. seph
Steel Mr. 2
Stevens Augustus 2
Stapp William 4
Scott Samuel
Spragans Saml. M.
Sies John
Story Joseph
Spake Thomas 2
Stearling A. & J.
Smith Michael
Simple Robert
Soy Daniel
Stephenson Thos.
Scrivner Thomas
Stuban Baron

Tinchman Mary
Turner Sarah E.
Todd Mary O.
Todd Robert
Taylor Thos M.
Turner Anson
Trimble Alex.
Torney David
Tuli Joseph

Van Lear John 3
Vanpel Samuel 2
Vallandigham Geo.
Vele William
Walls Moses
Webb Eliah
Wren Clab urn 2
Watts John
Watson Agness
Whaley James
Walker Andrew
Walden William
Winn John
Webster Thomas
Walsh Simeon
Watkins Thomas
Wells Frances F.
Wright Thos. I.
Williams John
Wood Richard
Wood George
Willson Joshua
Walton Thos. I.
Whitehead John
Watts George
Webb Thos S.
Wymore Martin
Wilson Russell F.
Wheeler Clement
Williams Huston
Williams Charles
Williamson Maria
Wall & Morrow
Wyatt James
Wort Casper

Yates Michael
Young Leonard
JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
Lexington, January 1, 1817.

Platt John
Prickett William
Pogue Gratian
Pullen Henry 2

Ruth S. & I.
Robinson Martha
Ralston James 2
Ruth David W.
Rankin Hervey
Robinson Mr.
Ross Col. William
Robinson James
Roach Richard
Richardson William
Rollins Samuel
Roman Isaac
Robinson George
Randolph Catharine
Roberts John
Robnett John

Sarkes John
Suddoth Wm.
Sanford Jas. or M.
Seacatt Charles
Stout David 2
Strange William
Scott Hannah
Sharp Eliza T.
Smith Lewis H.
Smith Lucy B.
Shelving Jacob 2
Smith Susannah
Shelton Barker 2
Stivers William
Stephen John
Seargent Dabney
Sharp Eliza B.
Shyward Catharine
Studdy S. or N. T. S.
Stewart Robert
Shields Patrick
Shagleton George
Stephenson William

Trimble Elizabeth
Turner Edward
Thompson Edward
Thompson H. P.
Templeman Mary
Townsend John
Thomas Wm.
Taylor G. G.

Udey Obadiah

Vandegrift A. 2
Vele enear Mr.
Vallandigham Ann
Vawter Thomas L.

Worles Moses H.
Wilson Thomas P.
Welf James D.
Wilson James
Wren William 3
Winn Mary
Walker George
Wilson John 2
West Mr.
Walker Fanny
Wallace John
Wentworth Elijah
White John B.
Walden Samuel E.
Wicks Agness
Wingate Mr.
Wilson William
Wallace James
Wilson R. Capt.
Wright Israel
Wells Frederick
Waltz George
Wheaton Robert
Wright Susanna
Wall Bloomfield
Walker James
Woodruff Aaron
Wright Thomas I.
Wilson Jonathan
Wilson Robert
Wood James 2

Yates Michael
Young Leonard
JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
Lexington, January 1, 1817.

NOTICE.

THAT I shall on the 25th day of January inst at the court house door in the town of Lexington, proceed to expose to public sale, the following property, to wit: SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND lying in Henderson's grant, being part of the land in said grant, designated by the numbers 40 and 41, bounded by the lands of George Holloway, J. C. Wardlaw, William Boyd and James Guttspe, which said land is that whereon General Samuel Hopkins resides or did reside, the 1st of October, 1811—Also the following Negro Slaves: Lewis, aged about 47 years, Wmny, Omond, Liddy, Kizzy, Grisey, Dick, Linda, John, Rose, Nancy, and Fanny, which ten last named are children of Lewis and Wmny: Also, George and Linda and their children, Charlotte and Child, Child, and Okey:—Also, James and Clarissa and their children, Fanny, Crilla, Phoebe, William, Jim, Dolly, Milley and Lacey:—Also, Richard and his children, Peter, Richard, Phil, Isaac and Luc:—Also the increase of the females since the said 1st day of October, 1811: The same being the Land and slaves conveyed in trust by the said Gen. Samuel Hopkins to the hon. H. Clay, by a deed bearing date 1st Oct. 1811, for the purposes therein expressed, and being the same referred to in a joint deed of trust from the said Gen. Saml. Hopkins and the hon. H. Clay to the subscriber, bearing date 7th Oct. 1816, both of which deeds are on record in the clerk's office of the court of appeals, to which purchases are referred. The whole of said property or so much thereof as will be necessary or sufficient to pay and satisfy to said H. Clay, the debt, interest & damages due to said Clay, upon the deed of trust from said Hopkins to said Clay, together with cost &c. to be sold for ready money. The above Land and Negroes are the property of said S. Hopkins, who is bound by the tenor of the deed to the undersigned, to produce to him the said slaves if he does so, they shall be exhibited at the time of sale, or otherwise he is authorised to proceed to sell, and shall do so whether the slaves are produced or not. Those intending to become purchasers are requested to make themselves acquainted with the property and the title of said Hopkins, which is believed to be indisputable. The deeds of trust under which the sale will be made shall be exhibited at the time of sale, where and when those who shall not be fore become acquainted more fully of their contents than this advertisement may make them, can satisfy themselves.

JOHN H. MORTON,
Trustee for H. Clay & Sam. Hopkins.
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1817.—1-3

Bear and Otter Skins WANTED.

SAMUEL & GEO. FROTTER, & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse, Lexington, Dec. 18.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

LEXINGTON TRUSTEES.

An election for Trustees, for the present year, was held on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were elected:

John Fowler, Thomas Wallace, Charles Humphreys, Stephen Chipley, T. T. Barr, C. W. Cloud, Alexander Parker, Samuel Ayres, John Bradford, William Logan, John Fisher.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

An election for Directors of the Lexington Library, for the present year, was held at the Library Room on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were elected:

J. T. Ford, J. G. Trotter, R. R. Barr, F. Bradford, J. R. Matthews Elder.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
24th December, 1816.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON,

Member House Representatives.

DEAR SIR—I have the honour to observe, in reply to Mr. Johnson's letter of the 12th instant to your address, that we have not changed the manner of transporting the mail from this City to Chillicothe, nor have we had before any information of a delay on the Marietta line. If the error exists, it shall be immediately corrected.

I shall take measures to expedite the mail between Lexington, Ky and Charleston, S. C.—the change on that line will not probably get into operation earlier than February.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Tribute of respect to Com. Barney.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky on the 30th ult. unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The arrival of Commodore Joshua Barney in Kentucky, at this time revives in our recollection, the distinguished services of that gallant officer during the late war, and particularly at Bladenburg—Wherefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of Kentucky, That the military conduct and achievements of that gentleman, during the late war, and on the aforesaid memorable occasion, deserves, and has the admiration of the Legislature of Kentucky.

On Thursday 26th ult. a public dinner was given at Wm. Oden's Hotel, by the citizens of Frankfort, to Com. Barney, in honour of his gallant services and sufferings in the cause of his country, in "both her desperate struggles against tyranny." Among others the following toast was drunk:

Our welcome guest, Commodore Barney—So long as bravery shall constitute a trait in the American character, so long will his fame rank high in the annals of his country.

When the toast was drunk, Com. Barney rose and addressed the company:

GENTLEMEN—The honour which you have just conferred on me, claims my sincere thanks. It is the only reward a republican soldier should ask: that independence which contributed to establish in the revolution, and to maintain in the late war, I am ready to support with the last drop of my blood.

VOLUNTEER.

By Com. Barney—The state of Kentucky—the brightest star in the western hemisphere.

On Tuesday last the Members of the Legislature gave a dinner to the citizens of Lexington, at Capt. Weiser's Tavern. The Hon. E. Bullock Speaker of the Senate, presided, and the Hon. J. C. Crittenden Speaker of the House of Representatives, acted as vice President.—The following was drunk amongst other toasts:

Com. Barney, our gallant guest—Two wars, the land and the ocean, bear witness that he is a patriot and soldier.

When this toast was drunk, the commodore rose and said,
[Gentlemen—The testimony of respect which you have this day given, is doubly dear to me as coming from the Legislature of Kentucky. I had the good fortune to be in 17 battles during the Revolution, in all of which the star-spangled banner triumphed over the bloody cross, and in the late war I had the honor of being engaged in 9 battles, with the same glorious result, except in the last, in which I was unfortunate, although not in fault. If there had been with me 2000 Kentuckians instead of 7000 Marylanders, Washington City would not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.

If my arrangements shall permit, it is my intention to become a citizen of Kentucky—and when I die, I know that my bones will repose among congenial spirits.]

The Commodore gave the following toast:
Kentucky—The admiration of her friends, and the terror of her enemies.

FRANKFORT, January 3, 1817.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed the Senate of this state unanimously: "That no law increasing the Compensation of members of congress shall take effect until an election for members of the House of Representatives shall intervene."

MR. SIMRALL, of Shelby, made a report to the Senate, on Tuesday last, relative to internal improvements, and navigation. It proposes to incorporate companies to turnpike roads, and commissioners to survey, &c. &c. &c. all our navigable water courses—who are to report to the next general assembly, the most practicable mode of improvement, &c.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH—FAIRLY STATED.

MR. WILLIAM G. HUNT,

For several days before I commenced the following statement of facts, addressed to you, I hesitated very much whether I should address you as the Editor of an impartial and independent public journal, or as the oracle of a faction who, for several years past, have been struggling to pull down every prominent republican in the state, for the sole purpose of climbing into power themselves—and when I have read the many efforts you have made to detract from the real merits of Col. Johnson, by publishing and affecting to believe every thing asserted against him, without attempting to discriminate between truth and falsehood, leaning rather to believe a solitary anonymous "Kentuckian," than several respectable witnesses, I am almost tempted to treat you as

the partial enemy of the man who is personally obnoxious to you. But, on the other hand, when I read the production of Mr. Kendall, your countryman, and co-editor of the Argus, who states that you are a gentleman of liberal education and splendid acquirements, my cooler judgment directs me to make an appeal to your candor and impartiality. Sir, Colonel Johnson honorably bled in his country's cause, and stood firm on her side, in the hour of trial. These considerations commands my warmest admiration; they speak in characters written in blood to the American people; they cannot be misunderstood, and actions are better than words. Hence let us hear the real truth of the case, before we speak or judge. When any person attempts to correct an Historian, they ought to be very certain that they tell the truth themselves. I am led to this remark by the statements of a Kentuckian published in New-York, which are certainly as far below the truth as he asserts Thompson's History is above; and I will venture to assert that this New-York-Kentuckian was not in the battle of the Thames, or at least that he was some where out of gunshot in the rear, behind some friendly tree. Let him publish his name if he dares, and if such are not the facts, I will give up that I am no Prophet.

R. B. M.

Statement of facts as far as Col. R. M. Johnson was personally concerned in the battle on the Thames, Oct. 5th, 1813, and death of Tecumseh.

"When Col. Johnson's regiment arrived within three or four hundred yards of the British lines, on the Thames, October 5th, 1813, a British waggoner was taken prisoner by the front guard, who stated to the Colonel, that the British and Indians were actually formed ready for battle, just in front, and if the regiment advanced any further, it would be cut to pieces; upon receipt of this intelligence Col. Johnson directed his brother, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, to form the regiment in line of battle, as soon as possible, while he advanced with Maj. Suggett and the spies, to ascertain the truth of the waggoner's statement. The British lines were discovered, and messenger (Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Mercer county, Ky.) was immediately sent to Gen. Harrison, to advise him of the fact, who sent him on to Gov. Shelby. The regiment was now formed by the Lieut. Colonel; the first battalion with one company on foot, between the river (on the right,) and the first swamp. The 2d battalion, for want of room, was led beyond the swamp, and there formed in similar order to the first. Col. R. M. Johnson, soon after returned, and observed to some of the officers and men nearest him, 'my brave fellows, I believe in my soul, that we can whip the whole of them ourselves; and then proceeded along his lines across the swamp, to examine the situation of the 2d battalion, and as he passed along he cheered and animated his men for the approaching conflict, which he observed was now certain. By this time Gen. Harrison & his aids, with Maj. Wood, came to the front of the 1st battalion, and Maj. Wood immediately passed on with a small guard to examine the situation of the enemy. The General, as soon as he came up, enquired for Col. Johnson, and was told that he had gone to the left, and was passed to the Colonel along the line in a few moments, and when he came up, the General made several enquiries as to the position of the British and Indians, and then ordered the Colonel, that as the infantry came up he must take ground to the left, and form two companies in a crotchet, so as to protect his flank and our flank the Indians. Col. Johnson replied that the ground was swampy, and the bush and fallen timber was so thick on his left, that it would be very difficult for mounted men to act with advantage. The General now seemed for a moment to hesitate, and Col. Johnson was in the act of turning from him to execute his orders, when Maj. Wood returned and told the General that the British were formed in open order. The General immediately called to Col. Johnson and observed that he had determined to charge the British lines, and directed the Colonel to form his regiment in charging columns on horseback, ready to break through their lines and form in their rear, while he would return and bring up the infantry to support him. The forming of the first battalion was now confined to the Lieutenant Colonel, while Col. R. M. Johnson proceeded again to the head of the 2d battalion. Before his departure it was agreed that the sound of the regimental trumpet should be the signal for a general charge of both battalions. The first battalion was now brought up in five charging columns of double files, by counter-marching, and Col. R. M. Johnson was in the act of bringing up the 2d battalion, on the left, as he had some distance to go, it was not formed as soon as the first. Gen. Harrison now again returned to the head of the 1st battalion, and observed, 'Col. Johnson make the charge; the infantry are ready and will support you.' The trumpet sounded the signal, and the 1st battalion pressed forward, (the horses were trained equal to the men.) The charge was ordered by the Col. at the head of his forlorn hope, consisting of Col. Whitley, Maj. Chambers, Theobalds, Short, Wall, Payne, Offutt and several others, and Capt. Davidson and Coleman's companies, who were ready mounted and Stucker's men on foot. Capt. Rice and Combs's companies being farther to the left under Maj. Thompson. The Colonel with Col. Whitley and his select corps had not advanced far before a heavy fire was poured upon them from almost every direction, which mortally wounded Col. Whitley, and wounded Col. Johnson in several places, as well as the many more on which he rode, and nearly every man of his forlorn hope. He still pressed forward, and several Indians soon discovered themselves, one of which levelled his gun at the Colonel, who drew his pistol and both fired nearly at the same moment. The Indian fell, and his ball passed through the Colonel's left hand, and tore it very much. The Colonel now growing faint with the loss of blood, retired slowly on horseback towards the right, within the line of infantry, and soon after he was helped off his horse, she fell and shortly after died. Capt. Davidson, who was at the head of his company, with Capt. Coleman and his 2d lieutenant, Lieut. Logan being close in the rear soon came up, and Capt. Davidson himself pushed forward and saved Col. Whitley from being scalped with his sword, keeping off an Indian who was making the attempt. In this act Capt. Davidson was wounded through the thigh, and soon after fainted with the loss of blood, and helped off by his men as soon as he came to. Lieut. Logan was in the mean time mortally wounded, and Capt. Massie of Capt. Stucker's company killed the Indian that was attempting to scalp Col. Whitley. About the same time a Mr. King of Capt. Davidson's company, killed an Indian near the place where the one had fallen by the hands of Col. Johnson, and a part of Col. Davidson's regiment of infantry, now advancing to the support of this part of the line, the Indians fled from this point and pressed down on the left, when Capt. Rice and Combs, with Maj. Thompson at their head, bravely fought them four to one for a half hour longer, until relieved by a part of Col. Simrall's regiment."

The above statement of facts, I believe to be correct, as far as could be collected in the hurry and bustle of a battle, and I assure you, sir, in such times nice observations are not to be made. The truth is, that Col. Johnson bravely charged against a host of Indians, at the head of his 2d battalion, where Tecumseh personally commanded. He was not off his mare during the contest. He was badly wounded in several places the first fire, and lastly through his left hand and not the right, by an Indian who boldly advanced upon him, and it is a fact that in a Indian was killed by the Col. and Mr. King killed one near the same place; and no other persons were ever said to have killed them. The one Capt. Massie killed lay near Col. Whitley, who never fired his gun. Now, if Col. Johnson did not kill Tecumseh, who did kill him? We find no other person ever pretending to have killed an Indian near the same place but Mr. King. But still you ask why it is believed that Col. Johnson killed him rather than Mr. King, or why Mr. King rather than Col. Johnson? My opinion is as well as that of Col. Johnson's friends, as well as every unprejudiced reader, is founded on the testimony of Mr. Chambers, Theobalds, and Payne of the forlorn hope, and Capt. Coleman and Capt. Massie, who had the best chance of knowing, who positively state that Tecumseh lay at the very spot where the Colonel made the charge, and that they believe him to be the same Indian who last shot Col. Johnson and at whom Col. Johnson fired his pistol. Hence I say, that the Colonel has the strongest claims to the honour of killing Tecumseh, and if Thompson or Brown, in their histories, have exaggerated and described the scene with poetic licence, why should the independent Editor of the Western Monitor seize with so much avidity on an equally partial and false statement signed by a Kentuckian? who ought to blush for his malignity. And even if Col. Johnson and King both shot Tecumseh, how does that detract from the real fame of Col. Johnson, whose friends have had the presumption to assert, that he really had the best chance to kill Tecumseh—the Kentuckian can, no doubt, produce many negative witnesses, whose prejudices would rather believe that the man in the Moon killed Tecumseh than Col. Johnson, or who will swear that they did not see Col. Johnson fire his pistol or kill Tecumseh, or who would swear that they do not believe Col. Johnson killed him; yet the facts are as stated above, and I defy the Kentuckian to disprove them—and for his consolation I can inform him, that it is believed in Kentucky, that Col. Johnson killed him, by all such who have made themselves acquainted with the facts or are not blinded by prejudice or envy, and how far this belief is authorised, the world will judge for themselves from the facts before them. I am with respect,

ROBT. B. MAFFEE.

Late Capt. in Col. Johnson's Regt.

December 16th, 1816.

The Editor of the Western Monitor, will please to publish the above, also the Register and Argus, and Mr. Gardener of New-York, if they wish to be impartial.

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to your request, I proceed to give you as correct a statement of the charge made by the mounted regiment under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, on the 5th of Oct. 1813, on the river Thames, near the Moravian town in Upper Canada, as my memory will now serve me. Col. Johnson took his post immediately at the head of the column formed by the companies commanded by Capt. Davidson and myself, which formed the right of the 2d battalion—he was accompanied by Col. Whitley, Samuel Theobalds, Joseph Taylor, E. Short, R. Payne, Benjamin S. Chambers, Garrett Wall, Hugh Offutt and Wm. Webb, being a small squad selected and organized to act immediately with the Colonel. The signal for the charge was given, Col. Johnson, with the squad mentioned, moved on at the head of the column, and when within thirty yards of the Indian line, received their fire, which proved very destructive to the squad immediately about him, and extended to the column considerably in his rear. Capt. Davidson on my left, was severely wounded. Lieut. Logan, Mr. Scott and Guthrie, of my company, were mortally wounded. The charge was vigorously continued by Col. Johnson, and the Indian line was broken in that quarter; in the act of doing which, I saw Col. Johnson fire his pistol at an Indian who was advancing (and within twelve feet) rather on the left with a sword, in the attitude of striking; the Indian fell, and I have no doubt was killed by Col. Johnson, as the execution was done with a ball and several buck shot, and Col. Johnson's cartridge were composed of such materials. Our troops immediately in the part of the line, were armed principally with U. S. rifles, which carried a single ball. I was present when a British officer, suggested the Indian above mentioned, being Tecumseh, which was doubted by many who had known him—Anthony Shane (our guide) doubted it on his first examination, but on reflection, recollected a scar, which he examined for and found, after which from Shane's description, I had no doubt it was Tecumseh, and I believe this was the Indian killed by Col. Johnson. After he Colonel was severely wounded he gave orders to dismount, and annihilate the troops—it was found that his situation would not admit of a longer stay in the line, having received five wounds, most of which were very severe, and his mare having received a number of wounds, he was taken from the line, by Mr. Chambers and Theobalds—My impression is, that the action in that part of the line, did not continue more than fifteen minutes, about one half of which time Col. Johnson was actively engaged.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Late Capt. M. V.

Dec. 27, 1816.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LEXINGTON.

BROTHERS—A number of respectable and benevolent inhabitants of our town, have expressed their conviction of the importance of establishing Free Schools, in order that the children of our indigent fellow citizens, may enjoy the advantages of education. It affords us no inconsiderable satisfaction, to be enabled to inform you, that an institution of this description now exists, under the direction and patronage of the Independent Kentucky Bible Society—the Rev. M. Smith of the Baptist communion, promoted by the laudable desire of forwarding a work, capable of such beneficial results, has rendered his services, and been unanimously received as principal of this institution. This zeal in the cause, the correctness of his principles, and his intelligence, leave us no room for doubt, but that the expectations of the benevolent will be fully realized. While he imparts the light of knowledge, he will not fail to teach, and enforce by his example, those moral and religious principles, devoid of which, the most learned of our kind, stand far beneath the elevation at which all men are enabled to arrive. Our object in addressing you, Brethren, is, to give you information upon a subject, in which we feel a deep, though not a selfish interest. We entertain the pleasing assurance, that to inform, is to secure your ready co-operation in a work so important, so satisfactory, so praiseworthy. The permanence of the school in question, must entirely depend upon individual liberality,—

This establishment, is an anticipation of those extensive charities of the like nature, contemplated by the worthy members of the Independent Kentucky Bible Society. Their Constitution, founded upon the most liberal principles, does not admit, and their funds at present do not enable them to make any appropriations, institutions of this nature.—In their individual capacity however, we know that its members, will not be behind any of their fellow-citizens,—they will give without grudging,—they will contribute to render those valuable members of the community, who without their timely aid, in this way, might be doomed to live in ignorance and vice here, and misery hereafter. Our confidence in the principles of the honorable body whose committee we are, authorise us to pledge ourselves for the faithful application of the charities, which we have the honor of soliciting, and expect to obtain. It would be a departure from our good opinion of your liberal spirit, did we imagine it necessary at this time to dwell upon the exalted motives which should influence you to do good as you have ability and opportunity. We will, therefore, comprise them in that, as the ultimate end of human duties, that should helpless and innocent children, through your beneficence, be snatched from the iron grasp of ignorance and vice, become happy in themselves and blessings to society, yours will be the pure satisfaction of reflecting under the smiles and frowns of this world's pilgrimage, that you have been co-operators with your affectionate Redeemer, and humble imitators of his grace, he commands us to proclaim, that though the favored objects of your liberality may not be enabled to recompense you here, yet, that ye shall assuredly be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

All contributions towards the furtherance of the object of the above address will be thankfully received and duly accounted for by

C. W. CLOUD,
J. WARD, &
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

January 4, 1817.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. R. M. Cunningham, Mr. Andrew M. JAY, son of Mr. SAMUEL HUSTON, daughter of Mr. William Huston, all of this place.

On Saturday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. FRANCIS HUSTON, to the amiable Miss CATHERINE LONKARD, both of this place.

Hy men with nuptial torches bright,
Presided at the nuptial night.

S. H. WOODSON.

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. Jan 6, 1817.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-York, having rented Samuel Ayres' school room, a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Gauging, Dealing and Book keeping, by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, certifies of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or Elijah Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.

Lexington, January 2, 1817.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House. HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817.

Charles Cummins.

HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.

Next door to Capt Postlethwait's, Main street, I inform his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock

Eau de Cologne, Lavender, Antique Oil, Dolls, Powder Puffs, Clothes Brushes, Shaving do, Wash Balls, Court Plaster, Sealing Wax, Playing Cards, Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.

Just received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the box or small quantity.

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Ware-house.

DANIEL HALLSTED.

Jan. 1, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he never knew of any partnership existing between himself and Wm. H. Cox, until he saw it advertised in the papers.

JOEL SCOTT.

January 4th, 1817.

Real Estate & Negroes For Sale.

FOR SALE, the House and Lot on which I now live, and the corner of Main cross and Water-streets. It is one of the best stands in Lexington for business. As any person desirous of purchasing will wish to see the property, further description is needless. Also a Negro Woman and Girl. The woman abt 30 years old, and the girl about 12. For terms apply to JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Dec. 30.

Scott Circuit Court, July Term, 1816.

Jonathan Robinson complainant
vs.
The Heirs of John Stiles deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the parties by their attorneys, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs of David and Cornelia Galbreath late Cornelia Stiles, are non-residents of this Commonwealth; it is ordered, that unless the heirs of the said David and Cornelia Galbreath do appear here, on or before the third day of the next Term and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized paper agreeably to law.—A copy from the records in my office.

Attest
BENJ. S. CHAMBERS, c. c. c.

THE RED RIVER IRON WORKS.

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dursley or any other imported from Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEWE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21.

Lexington, December 21.

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my scholars—the rooms will be large, comfortable, and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose disquisitions entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing. Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—55

The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is possible, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children, of respectable parents, will as usual be received at a small gratuity.

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for two notes, executed by me on last court day, to Robt. Rubin, for thirty dollars each, payable on the 25th of this instant. The said notes were fraudulently obtained by me, and I do not mean to pay them unless engaged by law.

JOHN C. LUGHEY.

Dec. 22.

Notice.

ALL that may be recovered by law against transgressors in the forest of the vineyard tract of land in Jessamine county, except the fees of lawyer's to obtain the same, is offered by the owner, as a reward to the man who will apprehend any such transgressors and bring them to justice.

JOHN J. DUFOR.

Dec. 30.

WEAVING.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has received to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlets, Budyes, Huckleback, Satinets, &c. &c.

GEORGE THOMSON.

ROSSIDES TAVE N.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers.

JABEZ WIGGUS.

August 5, 1816.

Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Lexington, Kentucky, that the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to receive the said subscriptions, are duly authorized by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to receive the second installment of the said subscription, to wit:—On each share of the said capital, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorporation, with a power of attorney annexed to the certificates of the said funded debt proportioned, authorizing the said officers for the time being, at whose office the said funded debt shall stand or be held, (or the Register of the Treasury of the United States, if the stocks shall stand on the books of the Treasury) to transfer the same in due form of law, to the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of the United States, that the said commissioners as agents of the bank, will attend at the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, daily, and every day (Sundays excepted) from the first of January next ensuing, to the 25th of the same month, both days inclusive, for the purpose of receiving the payments as aforesaid, and that the subscribers at their option, may either pay their second instalment at the original place of subscription, within the time herein limited, or at the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia.

JOHN W. HUNT,

JOHN T. FORD,

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1816.

BOARDING.

B. GAINES can accommodate a few genteel Boarders, in Jordan's Row, next door to Mr. Coyle, Lexington.

Nov. 25.

Masonic Diplomas.

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

ON TIME.

Addressed to a Lady—By S. OSBORNE.

Mov'd by a strange mysterious power,
That hastes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd string;
Even now I saw his wither'd face,
Beneath yon tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling.

Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grisly visage frown'd,
No locks his head array'd;
He grasp'd a hero's antique bust,
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!

Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes;
"See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle schemes."
Beneath my grasp, the fairest form
Dissolves and mingles with the worm;
Thus vanish mortal dreams.

"The works of God and man I spout;
The noblest proof of human toil
I treat as childish toys—
I crush the noble and the brave;
Beauty I mar, and in the grave
I bury human joys."

"Hold! ruthless phantom—hold!" I cried;
"If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
And meager hopes devour—
Virtue, beyond thy reach shall bloom;
When other charms sink to the tomb,
She scorns thy envious power."

On frosty wings the demon fled,
Howling as o'er the wall he sped.
"Another year is gone!"
The ruin'd tower—the crumbling tower,
Nodding o'er his awful power,
As TIME flew swiftly on.

Since beauty then to time must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours—
The female mind embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While Time himself endures.

From the Shamrock.

Gentlemen to whom late circulars have been directed, and who have not replied, are requested to do so, as soon as they conveniently can. The editor acknowledges with gratitude, the many kind letters lately received; he requests the continuance of the aid of his friends; he also hopes for a continuance of the exertions of those gentlemen, who have hitherto acted as agents. Editors with whom exchange, are requested to give a place to the following notice, the kindness to be reciprocated if required.

The second volume of the SHAMROCK will be commenced in the first week of the next ensuing year, in a style of superior elegance. Gentlemen who wish for a regular supply of all the numbers, will please to direct their orders as soon as possible. Terms may be known by referring to the first column of the paper, to any of the agents, or to the editors who publish this notice.

THE GALWAY CHRONICLE.

The publication of this paper has been suspended by the violent interference of the officers of the government, "for the crime" as its patriotic editor announces, "that he will not bow down before and worship official power." It appears that each proprietor of a newspaper print in Ireland, is bound by law to tender to the commissioners of stamps, an affidavit, stating the names and residence of persons connected with the paper. The affidavit was offered to be made within the prescribed period, both at the stamp offices in Galway and in Dublin, and would not be received at either, yet the printing materials were seized, because the required affidavit was not made within the time prescribed by law. This seizure was also made at the close of a term preceding the long vacation, a time when no court of justice or parliament was sitting, or expected to sit for some months. The editor in this emergency, had to incur the expense of purchasing new printing materials at a considerable inconvenience. This was the second attack made by a free government on the Chronicle.

JOHN POTTER,

No 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia, WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2-1-2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington. 43-190

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26 1816 201f

Robert A. Gatewood,
Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816.

SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the Silver Plating Business, Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mountings, &c. which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 40-1f

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law,
KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-1f February 25, 1816.

NOTICE,

To all whom it may concern, That I shall apply to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin, on the second Monday in February next, for an order to establish a town on my land, lying on McCaul's Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL SANDERS.
October 14th, 1816. 44-2m 3m

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.
Nov. 12. 47-1f

JULIUS GULMANN Watchmaker,
HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable

Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP;
All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop, two doors below Capt. Postlethwait's tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop, and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner.
Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,
ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Acquainted with erecting structures for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Works. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several cords of Oxen.

August 7th, 1816. 55

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an
Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. FODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut Hill. 40-

John Norton,

DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington] HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lenses, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000 lbs. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.
August 17, 1816. 54-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

150 BARRELS

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on Cheapside—opposite the Market-house.
Nov. 18 47

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they will continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815 48-

NEW GOODS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Sennas, Lute-strings, Sursuckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816. 201f

TO WOOL AND COTTON

MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-1f

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the coupons of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarse quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-1f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.

JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W. GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queens, Glass & China. Also, Young Hyson, Wines, Brandy, & Imperial.

NEW GOODS.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.
Half Cash and half Goods will be given.
35-1f August 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase these articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814

Wanted,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICES to the Carpenter's Business. Youths of good character, who can come well recommended will meet with encouragement on application to
MEGOWAN & BULL.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

To Rent,

A SMALL convenient BRICK HOUSE, a few doors from Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern. There is on the lot a pump of excellent water, with a good Smoke-house and Dairy. For terms apply to
DAVID MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 25. 48

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices,

COMMISSION HOUSE, Lexington,

Machine Cards

HAVING formed a correspondence with the Managers of the New-York Manufactory of CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western country who makes them) to sell all those made by him, he flatters himself he will have it in his power to supply the demand—therefore solicits orders, promising to pay the strictest attention in having them promptly and exactly filled;—and should those from New-York be preferred, he will order them on immediately.
Nov. 9 46-1f

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFFBOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
ROMBAZZETTI'S, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815. 491f

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.
Nov. 18. 47

THE HISTORY OF

THE LATE WAR

In the Western Country,

IS now published and ready for delivery to

Subscribers at the subscription price of Two Dollars and a Half. As the work contains 100 pages more than was expected when the prospectus was first issued, the price will be advanced Fifty Cents to non-subscribers. It will be sold at JAMES W. PALMER's Book Store on Main street, and at the REPORTER COUNTING HOUSE, at Three Dollars.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.
49-1f

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS, also FELTS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c. Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, PULPERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1815. 36

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches. At the old stand formerly occupied by L. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. Finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

LEXINGTON, July 9th, 1815. 28-1f

Fulling Business.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have entered into partnership in the FULLING BUSINESS, and that they have appointed Francis McLean and John Rauch, at the Lexington Woolen Factory, to receive clothes for them to finish, which will be returned on the second Saturdays in every month, finished in a style at least equal to any other in the country.

N. B. Also, WOOL CARDING to be done in the best style. Machines in as good order as any in the United States.
Nov. 18. 47-3m

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.

August 1, 1816. 34-

The business of the above concern will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.
42- October 14.

ALEX. R. PARKER & SON,

HAVE just received and opened at their store on Main-street, opposite the court-house in Lexington,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER ASSORTMENT, Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers, assorted. Ladies Cork-soled Shoes and Bonettes, assorted. The best Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS. Loaf Sugar and Coffee. Madras, Indigo, Ginger and Mustard. The best Madeira & London particular WINES. The best Port Wine and French Brandy.

They have also lately opened very cheap Plan-nels and rose Blankets—All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Linen and Linsey.
491f Lexington, Nov. 20, 1816.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office, by the gross, dozen, or single.
Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

Conveyancer's & Scrivener's Office.

DANIEL GILES has established an office in the room lately occupied by Daniel M. Payne as a law office, in Lexington, where he offers his services to the public in the line of his profession. He offers to write all kinds of Deeds of conveyance, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c. to keep and Post Books and Accounts for Merchants and Mechanics, on the plainest and most approved plan, and on the lowest terms. He pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of any business entrusted to his care.
Lexington, Nov. 25 48

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Lexington, some time in September last, a SORELL MAIZE, about 1 1/2 hands high, roached, a number of white spots on her head and neck, chews the bit very much when rode.—Any person knowing where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded by giving information to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, Dec. 2d 1816.

The Editor of the Bardstown Repository will publish this advertisement 3 weeks and send his bill.
49-1f

HOGS BRISTLES

JOHN LOCKWOOD continues to give the highest price in CASH for cleaned combed HOGS BRISTLES, at his Brush Manufactory on Main street, two doors below the Post-office.
Lexington, December 7th, 1816 50-6t

B KARRICK, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr.